NOTES

Note on Plethysmographic Technique

Inasmuch as the regular rubber sleeves for the Lehmann plethysmograph are not yet procurable, and as the American manufacturers are no longer making bladder spinal ice-bags, which proved to be an admirable substitute, one has had to use rubber gloves for this sort of experiment. It is worth noting that elbow-length obstetrical rubber gloves are now available for the first time since the war. Rubber gloves have proved to be relatively unsatisfactory for this work, owing to the difficulty with which the hand is inserted and withdrawn. Two expedients have been used: either the hand and arm have been covered with vaseline, or the hand has been inserted in the glove which has subsequently been attached to the metal sleeve. These inconveniences may be obviated by the following simple trick. Attach the rubber glove to the metal sleeve in the usual way. Then turn off the stopcock through which the water is to be inserted and, by applying the mouth to the top of the glass tube, draw out all the air between the rubber glove and the metal sleeve. This proceeding distends the rubber glove, so that the hand may be readily inserted. It has also been found advisable to draw out the air at the end of experimentation, after the water has been removed, to enable the subject to withdraw the hand easily from the apparatus.

S. W. Fernberger

University of Pennsylvania

"The Physical Growth of Children"

I am indebted to Professor L. B. Hoisington for his careful analytical review, in the April number of this Journal, of my recent Study, *The Physical Growth of Children from Birth to Maturity.*

The printing of the Study proved difficult for the local printer with limited facilities. I take this opportunity to correct some of the inconsistencies emphasized in the review by Professor Hoisington, since they are also of psychological significance to those interested in typesetting and proof-reading. "Left" was printed for "right" (p. 21); "girls" for "boys" (p. 147); and "above" for "below" (p. 192).

Bird T. Baldwin

University of Iowa

A Note on "Affirmation and Negation"

A word of critical comment on the interesting experiments of Dr. C. H. Griffits reported in the January, 1922 number of this Journal may not be amiss. The purpose of the experiments was to disprove the common opinion, as represented by Professor Breese and others, that the difference between judgments of affirmation and of negation is a logical rather than a psychological one,—that all judgments are, from a psychological point of view, affirmations.

The results of the experiments undoubtedly show that it takes more time to form a negative judgment than it does to establish an affirmative one; but is this not after all what would be supposed from ordinary observation? To infer further from this, however, that consequently there is a psychological *opposition* between a logical affirmation and a logical nega-

tion is hardly warranted. To judge that "the table is not round", "this color is not red", "these letters are not present", etc., no doubt ordinarily requires a longer time than that needed to make the respective opposite judgments; but, after all, the psychological attitude taken toward a roundness or a redness disbelieved in is the same in kind as that taken toward a not-roundness or a not-redness believed in, however much the time necessary to arrive at these attitudes may differ in duration in the two cases. In other words, the only *opposition* between affirmation and negation seems to be a *logical* opposition: the only *psychological* difference is a difference in *duration* of process, not an opposition at all. I do not see, therefore, that Dr. Griffits has proved his point as a result of his experiments.

J. S. MOORE

Western Reserve University

THE "ELEMENTS OF FOLK PSYCHOLOGY"

The publishers of the English Translation of Wundt's *Elemente der Völkerpsychologie* tell me that the words "Revised edition April 1921" which appear in the new issue are due to a mistake made by their printing department and will be removed from all copies now in stock. My remarks in this JOURNAL, xxxiii., 1922, 150 ff. must therefore be taken as belated comments on the original edition.

E. B. T.

URBAN'S TABLES YET AGAIN!

Dr. G. J. Rich points out that the value 2.2365 in the last line of p. 303 *sup.* should be 2.2363.

AUGUSTUS DÉSIRÉ WALLER

Professor A. D. Waller, since 1902 director of the physiological laboratory of the University of London, and for many years an associate editor of this JOURNAL, died on March 11, at the age of sixty-five. Waller's physiological researches covered a wide range (see *Nature*, cix., April 1, 1922, 418 f.). He is best known to psychologists by his studies of the sense of effort (*Brain*, 1891) and of the psychogalvanic reflex (*Proc. Roy. Soc.*, 90 B, 1917-19, etc.). In 1891 he published *An Introduction to Human Physiology*, which showed a keen interest in psychophysical problems, and in 1912 he ventured a *Psychology of Logic*.

APPOINTMENTS

At Harvard University, Dr. Herbert S. Langfeld and Dr. Edwin G. Boring have been appointed associate professors of psychology and Dr. Carroll C. Pratt instructor in psychology. Dr. Langfeld is promoted from an assistant professorship at Harvard. Dr. Boring has been professor of experimental psychology since 1919, and Dr. Pratt instructor in experimental psychology since 1921, at Clark University. The psychological staff at Harvard will consist of Professors McDougall and Dearborn, Associate Professors Langfeld and Boring, Dr. Troland, and Dr. Pratt.